



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

undergone in the course of centuries. The material upon which the work is based has been collected by the Academy during a number of years, and is derived from manuscripts and printed sources, covering almost every field of Irish literature. There exists at present no dictionary of these monuments of early Irish literature, which are, without such a key, inaccessible to all save the very few. Students have had to content themselves hitherto with the slender aid provided by glossaries to individual texts, quite inadequate for the purpose. The Dictionary when complete will fill three volumes of about 1000 pages each. . . . It will be issued in fasciculi, the price of which, to subscribers only, will be one shilling per sheet of 16 pages (2 columns each page), post free; or large paper edition, of which only 100 copies will be printed, one shilling and threepence per sheet. The first fasciculus, containing 112 pages, will thus cost subscribers 7s., or on large paper 8s. 9d. The price to non-subscribers will be 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. respectively.

In connection with the present activity in Gaelic studies Mr T. O'Neill Lane of Tournafulla, County Limerick, one of the leading authorities upon the language, announces as nearly through the press his great *English-Irish Dictionary*, upon which he has been engaged for a number of years. The published volume will make nearly 1600 octavo pages, with material and illustrative examples drawn from every part of the country, and as a compendium of the spoken language of today will undoubtedly take first rank. The advance sheets have received the hearty endorsement of such distinguished Keltic scholars and philologists as Hyde, Meyer, Windisch, Rhys, Gaidoz, Pedersen, Dottin, and Van Hamel. In a personal letter the author states that he has devoted to the work a large part of twenty years, and all of his time for the last six years, and has spent upward of £2500 in getting the material. He adds: "I have endeavoured to make the Dictionary a national monument, and you will see by the enclosed comments of Celtic scholars of international repute that I have to a considerable extent succeeded in my aim, and at all events produced a book which will be an honour to our country and a valuable contribution to Indo-European philology as well as an important aid to all students of Irish."

JAMES MOONEY

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE "RED-PAINT PEOPLE"—II

IN my article on the identity of the "Red-paint People" which appeared in this journal (vol. 15, 1913, pp. 707-710), I endeavored to make

my argument clear and concise, but in this I evidently failed as is shown by the wording of Mr Moorehead's reply (*ibid.*, vol. 16, pp. 358-361).

The graves discovered by Mr Moorehead's party in Maine are of interest, but their origin is not a veiled mystery as he is striving to have all believe. This endeavor on his part is seemingly caused by his desire to discover the unusual, and his failure to consult the writings of others. He prefers to formulate his own opinions irrespective of known facts and conditions.

My argument is this: The graves discovered by Mr Moorehead on the coast of Maine differ in no respect from those rifled by the Pilgrims near the present Provincetown, November 11, 1620. These burials had been made in pits which could not be distinguished from those containing corn and other provisions. The bodies were in a good state of preservation, indicating recent burials. These were wrapped and bound, and the bundle thus formed contained "a great quantitie of fine and perfect red Powder." Many articles were found in or about the graves, including "Boules, Traves, Dishes, and such like Trinkets." The material of which these were made is not specified, but they were probably fashioned of wood or of bark, as was the custom among the New England Indians. Therefore we have no mention of pottery vessels occurring in these graves, and it is interesting to know that lack of pottery among the Maine graves is given by Mr Moorehead as one of the characteristic features of these burials.

Although Mr Moorehead worked carefully, he was unable to discover the limits of many graves, but Mr Willoughby was more successful and was able to show them to be in the form of pits, from two to three feet in diameter and of about the same depth. Hence these correspond to the caches met with in the vicinity of many Indian villages, similar in every respect to those opened by the Pilgrims, some of which still contained corn and other stores, while others had been utilized as places of burial. Could we at the present time discover these graves, dating from the early years of the seventeenth century, they would present the same features as those occurring on the coast of Maine. All material of a perishable nature would have disappeared, only the "red paint" and implements remaining. These facts will be understood and acknowledged by all who are not seeking the weird and mysterious.

At present it is not known to what extent this form of burial was practised by the aborigines of New England, but finding it in several places in Maine, and having indisputable evidence of its having been followed by the inhabitants of Cape Cod, leads us to believe that similar

graves could be discovered at other points along the coast, and possible in the interior.

DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR

UNIVERSITY, VIRGINIA

THE "RED-PAINT PEOPLE"—II

IN the *American Anthropologist* for January–March, 1913, Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, in describing his archeological work in Maine, calls the makers of the graves investigated there by him, the "Red-paint People," and tells us that, excepting the strange remains of the cave people of the Ozark mountains (which also were investigated by him), perhaps nothing found in recent years in the United States is comparable in interest to the problem of the "Red-paint People."

When a claim implying so much is brought forward about some scientific discovery the assertion should, of course, be clearly substantiated in every particular, and all the more should this be done when one has allowed himself to make it in reference to his own work.

In the *American Anthropologist* for January–March, 1914, I pointed out how inappropriate it was to call the makers of these graves in Maine "the Red-paint People," and cited instances of the use of this red paint with burials, with which Professor Moorehead ought to be perfectly familiar.

In this journal for April–June, 1914, Professor Moorehead replies to my criticism, but fails to show, in my opinion, by what right the title "Red-paint People" was accorded by him to the makers of the Maine graves, inasmuch as the use of red paint with large numbers of burials, and often in great quantities, had been reported prior to his investigation. If Professor Moorehead thinks he has discovered a new culture in Maine, let him select a title for the people connected with it which shall be at least distinctive and not one that might be applied to a class of paleolithic burials, to many ancient burials in Europe and in this country, and to very numerous interments throughout a certain part of Florida, all of which had been reported prior to Professor Moorehead's archeological investigations in Maine.

CLARENCE B. MOORE

1321 LOCUST STREET
PHILADELPHIA